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A FAIR CONTEST.

Republican Manner of Settling a Contest Over a Seat IS IN VERY MARKED CONTRAST

To the Method Adopted by Democratic Majorities Heretofore.

EVEN THE UNSEATED DEMOCRAT

Says That He Was Treated Fairly by the Republicans--Notwithstanding He Had Not a Particle of Evidence Every Consideration Was Given Him--He Was Treated More Fairly Than Mr. Smith Was by the Last Legislature--The Facts in the Case. Mr. Whitaker Will Not be a Candidate for Governor.

[For Proceedings of Legislature See Third Page.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 14.—The absolute fairness that characterized the conduct of the Ford-Prince contest case was in marked contrast to similar proceedings in former years when the Democrats were in the majority. The Republican members of the committee on privileges and elections gave careful consideration to every point at issue, and commanded the respect, not only of the Democratic members, but of W. W. Prince himself, who is quoted as saying that had he thought he would be treated with such fairness and consideration, he would have prepared himself and made out his case. From his experience of former years he thought this useless and, as a consequence, had no testimony taken in his behalf, resting his case solely on his certificate of election. He was given his seat pending the contest, and there was no unseemly haste in disposing of the matter, notwithstanding the fact that two years ago a Democratic majority had refused to seat S. G. Smith on his certificate of election and seated O'Kane without even the formality of an investigation.

FACTS IN THE CASE.

The matter was thoroughly discussed in the house to-day, occupying the entire time of both morning and afternoon sessions, the only attempt made by the Democratic side being to gain additional time for Prince by having the committee report printed in the Journal, thus delaying final action one or more days.

The facts in the case may be stated as follows: At one of the precincts in Raleigh county, the returns from the commissioners of election to the board of canvassers showed that Prince received 93 votes and Ford 49 votes.

The certificate as returned had the number of votes cast for each candidate written in and figures, 49, as they were written in the certificate, to 44, as the number of votes cast for Ford. The only evidence upon which they assumed to base this change was the tally sheet returned with the poll books, which seemed to have 44 tally marks instead of 49. By making this change they gave Prince 94 and Ford 54 votes in the county. If the votes had been canvassed and returned by the board according to the sworn returns, Ford would have been entitled to the certificate of election on the face of the returns. As a legal proposition, he claimed that the board of canvassers had no power under the law and decisions of the court of appeals to go behind the sworn returns and change them upon the slight evidence of the marks on the tally sheets.

Prince did not demand a recount of the ballots at the precinct in question, as he had a right to do. The whole number of votes cast there was 142. By making the change five ballots were unaccounted for, which supported the evidence that the certificate giving Ford 49 votes was right. Upon this state of facts and the law, he was entitled to the certificate which was given to Prince.

A QUERER PROCEEDING.

After this change had been made the ballots from other precincts were counted by the board of canvassers, and on this recount Ford gained three votes, making the total vote in the county a tie between him and Prince. The board then went back and counted a vote for Prince which they had thrown out on the first count, giving him a plurality of one.

The entire question was on the legality of the action of the board of canvassers. In this particular, certainly no one can doubt the justice of the action of the house to-day.

MR. WHITAKER DENIES IT.

Senator Whitaker's attention being called to a Charleston dispatch published in Wheeling naming him in connection with the Republican nomination for governor, he said that he is not and will not be a candidate, and regrets that he has been mentioned in connection with the matter. His desire is to give his best service to his district and his state in the senate.

President Worley has been remarkably successful in forming the senate committee, not only in putting men who presumably they will serve best, but in satisfying senators with the places given them. The committees have been formed with regard to the public interest and not with a view to foster any particular schemes. Each committee is composed of five Republicans and two Democrats.

C. H. H.

CAMDEN AND ANTI-CAMDEN.

The Factional Fight Boils Up at Charleston—The Democrats at Loggerheads Over the Matter of an Empty Compromise.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 14.—Notwithstanding the Democratic senatorial nomination will be but a "barren ideal," there is to be a caucus in due form and there is more than one aspirant for the honor. Ex-Governor Wilson's friends say he is entitled to it because he made a vigorous campaign

on that line and would have been the senator if the legislature had been Democratic.

Friends of Senator Camden dispute this proposition with vigor. They say that it is probably true, that if the legislature had been Democratic the ex-governor would not have had a pole long enough to knock the nomination, and that the senator would have been his own successor. Col. J. W. St. Clair, Joseph E. Chilton, Governor MacCorkle and William L. Wilson are also talked of and most any of them would feel complimented.

It is noticeable that the anti-Camden fight is kept up even in this day of Democratic demoralization. The anti-Camden fight will be hard to knock out of the senator in any other way, have suggested to his friends to consent to compromise in the interest of harmony. Anybody will suit them, but if they may be allowed to suggest they will be quite satisfied to compromise on William L. Wilson. The Camden men say they have heard something of this sort before, and that it has been proposed so often to black the senator's eye in the interest of harmony that for once they would like to know that the other side is willing to let him have his just due in the interest of that much talked about harmony.

My guess is that Senator Camden will be the caucus nominee, though no agreement to this effect has been reached. The caucus will be held Thursday or Friday evening of this week.

C. H. H.

AGAINST CLUBS.

Decision of Judge McClung Respecting Clubs Selling Liquor.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—Judge McClung to-day in criminal court made a decided ruling that places all of the clubs of this city who sell liquor to their members under the ban of the Brooks law.

His decision was given in a case where the president of a regularly organized club was on trial for violation of the license law. The defense was that the president did not personally sell any liquor, but the judge ruled that the president and directors of any club selling liquor to members or others were liable to conviction on that charge.

If enforced, this decision will prove a severe blow to many clubs here, and will be cited as a precedent for like cases in other Pennsylvania cities.

Two Men Drowned.

SEATTLE, WASH., Jan. 14.—The steamer Utopia, while coming to this city from San Juan Islands, and while running from Deception Pass, at 3:30 this morning passed a submerged schooner, the Lily and Maud, of Deception Island, and saw two men clinging to the schooner.

The steamer was brought around, and when within twenty-five feet of the wreck Captain O'Brien and one of the crew threw two lines with life buoys attached, but the poor fellows, evidently too numb with cold and exposure to take them, were washed off and drowned. The vessel was supposed to be the schooner Justine.

Shot His Wife Six Times.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—A special to the Star from Wichita, Kansas, says: Barney McGibbon, a farmer living close to town, fired six bullets into his wife's body this morning and left her for dead. He then pointed the gun at his son and pulled the trigger, but the weapon was empty. The cause of the shooting is not known. McGibbon gave himself up.

Masonic Temple Burned.

St. CATHARINE, ONT., Jan. 14.—The Masonic temple was destroyed by fire to-day. The ground floor of the building was occupied as a business college. The public library occupied the second floor and lodge rooms the third floor. The Masons lost their jewels, regalia, furniture and books. Loss about \$65,000.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Plasterers International Association is in session this week at Cincinnati. The treasurers' report shows a balance on hand of \$5,000.

President Cleveland sent to the house yesterday a message retreating the bill to authorize the entry of land for reservoir and pipe line privileges.

An officer of the Sons of Veterans says it is untrue that colored men are ineligible to membership in that organization. Applications were received for charters from Vicksburg and New Orleans and they were disapproved by the division commanders of Alabama and Tennessee.

Westcott S. Zittel, son of a wealthy real estate broker, of New York city, claims that he was recently abducted. He tells a story that he was unconscious, and upon his return to consciousness he was seriously inconvenienced by the presence of his janitor's daughter, who produced a marriage license and claimed him for her husband.

William David Welter and John A. Hendershott have been committed to stand trial at St. Thomas, Ont., for the murder of William Hendershott in a wood near that place. The crown charges that Hendershott placed an insurance on the life of his nephew of \$11,000 and hired Welter to kill him in order that he might secure the money.

Mrs. Annie Childs Whitney, a prominent and wealthy New York society lady and a niece of the late George W. Childs, yesterday in Oklahoma City, O. T., was granted a divorce from Carlos W. Whitney, a scion of the celebrated Whitney family of New York. The grounds were neglect, incompatibility of temperament and constructive abandonment.

Allen D. Richards, Republican representative from Carroll county, Mo., died at Jefferson, Mo., Sunday. Ton-sillitis, which aggravated a wound received in the neck during the war, caused death. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1833; fought through the war in the Ninety-ninth Ohio infantry, with which he made a good record, and went to Missouri in 1869.

Latest advices from Sydney, New South Wales, state that a great spirit of unrest is felt in that colony owing to the depression of trade. The number of unemployed men are daily increasing and the increase is followed by a renewal of agitation in the form of meetings and processions of unemployed through the principal streets of Sydney, besides numerous deputations to parliament.

SOME TROUBLE

Reported From the Brooklyn Street Railway Strike.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—During the forenoon a mail car of the Flatbush line left the Flatbush depot for the purpose of getting the mail at the postoffice. On it were Sergeant Zimmerman and two policemen. They had proceeded but a short distance when about 150 strikers surrounded the car and began to throw planks across the tracks. The sergeant called their attention to the fact that it was a mail car and that their action was a penal offense, but the men only jeered at him.

The police removed the obstructions and the car had proceeded about two blocks further when a farmer's wagon was placed across the tracks, men jumping into the wagon and defying the police to move them. A squad of police finally routed the strikers and the car then proceeded to the postoffice.

About noon nearly 100 women in sympathy with the strikers undertook to obstruct travel on the Third avenue line by piling ash barrels and other obstacles on the street, but were driven away by the police. They made repeated efforts of the same kind, but were finally routed by the police.

Superintendent Quinn made another attempt to force a passage shortly after 4 o'clock. A mail car, bearing the usual sign "U. S. Mail," was sent out, its front and rear platform crowded with policemen.

The determined attitude of the officers cowed the strikers, who allowed the car to be taken as far as Ninety-sixth street and Fifth avenue. Some stones were thrown, but the only damage sustained was a few broken windows. The car was ordered back to the shed by the superintendent.

The strikers and the women who gathered with them stood in its path and threw a volley of stones at the policemen guarding it, several of whom received insignificant wounds. The car was housed amid a scene of great excitement.

Some minutes later Superintendent Quinn told Police Captain Murphy of the Eighth precinct, that he would order another car to be taken over the line. Captain Murphy protested on the ground that such an action would be ill-advised, inasmuch as it would lead to another conflict. Quinn maintained that he had a right to do so, and he would.

Captain Murphy again demurred and telephoned for more help, the result being that the reserve forces of the neighboring precincts were ordered to the scene of the struggle. The demeanor of the strikers became so threatening that Superintendent Quinn finally consented to abandon his intention.

The police continue to make arrests wherever they can fasten upon a person interfering with the company's property. The motormen and conductors will, they claim, invoke the law against the companies. District Attorney Ridgway has promised, they say, to bring the matter of violating the ten hour law before the grand jury. The men claim they are prepared to give testimony that will prove the guilt of the companies.

EXCITEMENT AT HOMESTEAD.

The Workmen Attending Sunday's Meeting Discharged.

HOMESTEAD, PA., Jan. 14.—Excitement is at the highest pitch here to-night over the discharge of the employees of the Carnegie steel works, who attended the called meeting yesterday to try and effect a labor organization among themselves. Nearly one hundred men have already been discharged, and it is said more heads will come off to-morrow.

The men employed at the works had been warned by the company that any attempt at organization on their part would result in a wholesale discharge and so this move was not altogether unexpected, although it was not thought it would come so speedily after their first effort.

The local labor leaders are ready to admit that a mistake was made in holding a public meeting, thus jeopardizing the jobs of so many men. It was authoritatively stated to-night that no more public meetings would be held, but that the organization would still continue. It will be conducted secretly in the future, however. It is now feared that nearly every man who attended the meeting will lose his position. This would delay the work of organization, because the new men taking their places would first have to be interested in the movement, which would take some time.

Among the more prominent men discharged are John Williams, foreman of the 28-inch mill for twelve years, and Joe Bridges, heater in the 33-inch mill for thirty years.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT

Twenty Lives Believed to Have Been Lost in North Staffordshire.

LOXOSD, Jan. 14.—An accident occurred to-day at the big lake collieries at Andrey, North Staffordshire, by which it is thought that about twenty persons lost their lives.

Two hundred and thirty men, and boys, were at work in the colliery when at about 12 o'clock there was a sudden rush of water from the old workings. About seventy men reached the shaft and were speedily hoisted out of danger. The pumps were promptly put at work and rescuing parties descended into the mine. By 5 o'clock one hundred and fifty of the men and boys had been rescued.

Of the eighty who were below it was thought that twenty were in the lower workings when the mine was flooded and that they had been drowned. The rescuers are doing their utmost to save the living and get the bodies of the dead.

THOMPSON-HOUSTON COMPANY

Loses the Monopoly of a Valuable Electrical Appliance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Judge Crosscup decided in favor of the Western Electric Company to-day the suit of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company against that concern. The decision practically invalidates a patent on automatic regulators of dynamo electric machines which was held by the Thompson-Houston company, and which they valued at \$2,000,000. The case was a sternly contested one and involved the loss of the practical monopoly of the sales of regulators, hitherto held by the Thompson-Houston company, which is a part of the general electric company. The case has been in the court since 1890.

SENATOR GORMAN

And Senator Hill Engage in a Debate in the Senate.

MOTIVES INSTEAD OF MEASURES

Form the Subject Under Discussion.

Their Position With Regard to the Tariff Debated—Senator Allison Offers a Sensible Suggestion—Mr. Aldrich Asks a Question—The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Stirring interest was given to the senate proceedings of to-day by the speeches of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Hill, of New York, on various phases of the tariff and financial situation. At times the debate between the two distinguished Democratic senators took on an added interest from the keen personal criticism and satire directed at each other. Mr. Gorman spoke for two hours. The speech was mainly remarkable in its array of facts to show that the tariff law which Mr. Gorman took so large a part in framing was wholly insufficient in raising the revenue absolutely requisite to carry on the government. In presenting this view, Mr. Gorman dwelt on the personal features of the contest over the Wilson bill and arraigned Mr. Hill for his attitude then and since, on the tariff question.

The speech of Mr. Hill was equally personal and equally vigorous, and was received with the same close attention from his associates and intense interest in the galleries as had been shown to the Maryland senator. Mr. Hill directed his remarks mainly at Mr. Gorman, who sat only a few feet away.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, also contributed to the features of the day by a short but very effective presentation of the need of thorough legislation on the tariff to raise revenue instead of further fruitless agitation of currency revision.

SENATOR GORMAN

Tells His Colleagues His Ideas of Patriotism and Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The prevailing feeling that the currency problem has been transferred to the senate has made that body the center of interest at the capitol. The galleries were again well filled to-day in anticipation of developments in the way of speeches, indicating the probable course of the majority. After the routine business Senator Stewart resumed his speech began on Saturday.

Mr. Stewart closed at 1 o'clock and then Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, rose for the speech which had been anticipated for some days. At the outset Mr. Gorman gave his attention to the proposition to cripple the income tax by cutting off its appropriation.

The senator said that he for one would never have voted for the tariff bill if he had not believed it had been shaped so as to raise ample revenue for the expenses of the government. And yet it was now demonstrated that the revenues under the law were insufficient to carry on the ordinary expenses of the government.

MR. HILL MADE A MANLY FIGHT.

"The senator (Mr. Hill) fought the bill manfully," said Mr. Gorman, continuing, "I admire manliness. But in opposing the income tax, which, as I have shown, is necessary to the treasury, the senator from New York joined with all the extreme tariff reformers to cut down duties on imports. He wanted his way or no bill. Judging by his votes if he had had his way \$500,000,000 of bonds would have been necessary before 1897 to meet the current expenses of the government."

Mr. Gorman quoted from a report of the condition of the treasury on January 12, showing that the deficit since July 1, 1894, or the excess of expenditures, as Mr. Carlisle called it, was \$34,000,000 on January 12. Mr. Carlisle, while the tariff bill was pending, had estimated the receipts under the senate bill for the ensuing fiscal year as \$363,000,000 and the expenditures \$378,000,000, or a deficiency of \$15,000,000.

Mr. Gorman spoke of the difficulty of making prognostications, and declared that in his opinion the secretary ought not to be held to his figures.

TAXES BEING RAISED AT HOME.

"We are raising more taxes from our people than from custom duties," said Mr. Gorman. Not enough revenue was being raised from customs to pay the pensions. The bulk of taxation was now being levied within our own borders. The customs revenue would be many millions short of the \$140,000,000 required for pensions.

The senator from Pennsylvania, (Quay), has said that the Democratic party had been rebuked and turned out of power. "You will come into power March 4 next," said Mr. Gorman passionately. "I say now to the senator from Pennsylvania, when he and his colleagues met the question that confronts us now I will tell him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested toward us. I will say to him when any question affecting the finances of the government arises any proposition to prevent the bankruptcy of the government or to give the country a sound currency I will help you through in the hour of peril although you refused to aid us."

Mr. Quay rose to say that he had no hesitation in assuring the senator from Maryland, or the administration, any assistance in his power toward the solution of this currency or revenue question.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) also had a question. "As the senator from Maryland says the responsibility will be on the Republican side of the chamber after March 4, let me ask him if we will have the President with us after that time."

Mr. Gorman paused for a moment, and then in eloquent terms declared that the President of the United States could be depended upon to meet any emergency presented to him with a patriotism unimpaired by party feeling.

CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

Mr. Gorman disclaimed any right or authority to speak for the President or to indicate his course, but if the Republican Congress after March 4 met

this grave responsibility with patriotism, unswayed by party feeling, he felt confident every man from the President to the humblest man in the Democratic party would aid in securing that end.

When Mr. Gorman closed, Mr. Hill and Mr. Allison were instantly on their feet asking recognition. The latter was recognized.

"But there is a remedy at hand," said Mr. Allison with great earnestness. "There are bills here—sent from the house—to further reduce the revenues from coal and iron. The duty of the hour was to take those bills and instead of passing them to further reduce revenue to so frame them as to yield fifty millions additional to our revenues."

Mr. Allison expressed amazement that the President and secretary of the treasury should remain passive with no suggestion to Congress as to the imperative necessity of increasing the revenues of the government. With a tremendous Democratic majority in Congress it was a plain duty that they should be reminded in unmistakable language from the executive branch of the government that the revenues must be increased at once to a point sufficient to sustain the credit of the government.

Mr. Hill (Dem., New York) secured recognition as Mr. Allison closed.

"If the senator from Maryland desires to vindicate himself," began Mr. Hill, "I see no reason why he should not have the opportunity."

"But," he continued, "in urging this vindication the senator from Maryland should not seek to impeach those who supported the Wilson bill."

MR. HILL'S SARCASTIC.

In the course of his argument against the income tax, Mr. Hill observed, sarcastically, that he did not think the senator from Maryland cared very much for this income tax. He had sought to place him (Hill) with the senator from Pennsylvania (Quay) together as opponents of the bill.

Mr. Hill defined his position, which was to repeal the tax. If it was to stand he would offer no opposition to the appropriation for carrying it into effect.

Returning to the tariff law, Mr. Hill said that he has no retractions to offer for the criticisms he had made against that law. He objected to the differential on sugar. Did the senator from Maryland think of revenue when he voted for that provision—a provision that hurt the Democratic party more than any other factor. One would think from listening to the senator from Maryland that he had stood here and combated a Democratic mob.

"That senator," he went on, stands here to-day opposed to any change which will provide revenue for this government. He opposes a change in the rules. He appeals piteously to the Republican side of the chamber for help."

Mr. Hill asserted that he did not join in any such appeal. He appealed to his party associates. There was a ripple of applause at this point which was checked by the presiding officer. He had differed with Mr. Gorman on the tariff bill. He (Hill) had voted for free coal, free iron, free lead, and against the differential on sugar. Had not the Democratic party declared for free raw materials?

MR. GORMAN'S FORMER POSITION.

Mr. Hill returned to the assertion of Mr. Gorman that he had always been opposed to an issue of bonds and recalled Mr. Gorman's position in 1893, when he favored a bond issue. The senator from Maryland attempted to set his judgment up as superior to that of some of his associates. Past events, he begged to assure him, had shown that he was no wiser than others. With bitter irony he quoted the concluding words of Mr. Gorman's speech on the occasion of the passage of the tariff bill when that senator enjoined "patience, forbearance and virtue" on the Democratic masses, spoke of the rising sun of a brighter day in the horizon and predicted victory and success at the November elections.

Mr. Gorman was again on his feet as soon as Mr. Hill closed. He disclaimed a desire to have a personal controversy with the senator from New York. He was not in the habit of making explanations. There would always be differences of opinion on the details of the tariff on coal, on iron and other items.

Mr. Gorman alluded to the refusal of Mr. Hill to offer a suggestion as to the proper remedy for the present problem, because, as he said, it was idle to do so as long as the rules remain unchanged.

The senate then held a brief executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Filibustering tactics again defeated the Groat oleomargarine bill, which was under consideration during the morning hour in the house to-day. By a special order from the rules committee, the remainder of the day was consumed with business reported from the judiciary committee. But one bill, however, was passed, that providing for additional judicial facilities for the Indian territory, the affairs of that country being a fruitful theme for discussion during the consideration of the bill.

Japanese Treaty to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The senate agreed in executive session to-day, on the motion of Senator Morgan, to take up the Japanese treaty on Friday next. The indications are that the treaty will be ratified, as it is understood that all the objections to the convention have been overcome.

Captain Howgate's Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The trial of Captain Howgate, indicted for embezzlement and forgery committed while disbursing clerk of the signal service, has been postponed from January 21 to January 28.

Mrs. Hansbrough Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Hansbrough, wife of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, died at 1:30 p. m. to-day at the Cochran hotel of acute pneumonia.

Ex-Sheriff and Deputies Sued.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—An action has just been begun here in the supreme court by Petti Hushcroft against ex-Sheriff William T. Van Tassel and his deputies, Frank Huben and W. C. Turner, to recover \$25,000 for alleged false imprisonment.

CABINET RESIGNS.

The Dupuy Ministry of Franco Steps Down and Out.

CAUSED BY A SOCIALIST'S DEMAND

That the Entire Ministry be Held Responsible for the Railway Difficulties, in Place of the Minister of Public Works, Who Had Received an Adverse Vote of the Cabinet. The Position of the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The cabinet resigned to-day, having been defeated in the chamber of deputies on the question of giving priority to an order of the day. Last evening M. Barthou, minister of public works, resigned his office for the reason that the council of state had decided against him in the matter of guaranteeing the interest of the Southern railway lines. It became generally known that M. Alexandre Millerand, the well known Socialist deputy and editor in chief of the *Petite Republique Francaise*, would interpellate the government in regard to M. Barthou's resignation, and that the government would reply thereto. Consequently a large crowd gathered in the chamber to listen to the proceedings.

It was known that the position of the cabinet was not as secure as it might have been and the enemies of the government had hoped that the debate to-day would result in its overthrow. These hopes were realized. A brief summary of the events that led to the overturning of the government may be necessary to make the situation clear to American readers. The question which led to the resignation of the ministry, which precipitated a grave and difficult political crisis, is a wide one. It is really a question of whether the chamber of deputies is superior to the courts of France, and whether the chamber is able to set aside the constitution at will.

A DISAGREEMENT.

In 1883 the government made a contract with the Orleans and Midi railways, under the terms of which, in return for certain facilities for the transportation of war material, the government guaranteed the interest on the bonds of the railways. The government held that the guarantee expired in 1914, but the directors of the companies took a different view, and construed the agreement to mean that the government guaranteed the interest in perpetuity. Suits were brought in the courts to settle the question. In June last Mr. Barthou ordered the directors to endorse their bonds to the effect that the guarantee expired in 1914. The directors refused to do so, and the case was then taken to the council of state, which, in such matters, is the final court of appeal. The council on Wednesday last decided that the guarantee was perpetual.

This decision, which a majority in the chamber of deputies to-day claimed the right to reverse, was a complete negation of the contention of the deputy cabinet and M. Barthou's action on the railways guarantee, and consequently the latter yesterday resigned, and the proceedings in the chamber to-day led to the resignation of the other members of the ministry.

M. Millerand submitted to the house a resolution censuring the government for putting before the council of state a litigious question and demanding that an inquiry be made into the conduct of M. Raynal.

This called forth renewed applause from the members of the left. M. Raynal agreed to the demand that an inquiry be made into his conduct, and said: "I am certain that I shall be able to confound those who are thirsting for scandals and hungering for calumnies." Those members who are of M. Raynal's political faith greeted his defiance of his enemies with loud applause, while the members of the left booed him.

THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT OPPOSE.

Prime Minister Dupuy then ascended the tribune and declared that after M. Raynal's acceptance of the demand for an inquiry the government would not oppose it.

Dr. Chapuis, Radical Republican, then submitted the following order of the day: "The chamber, regretting the erroneous and dangerous interpretation placed by the government on the decision of the council of state, passed to the order of the day."

This was adopted and the motion of M. Millerand, as above set forth, was then carried by a vote of 253 to 225.

Eleven other orders of the day were submitted.

After several speeches and declarations had been made, the chamber voted on a proposal to grant priority to a motion made by Prof. Emile Trelat, Republican, which, of all the orders of the day, was the only one accepted by the government. This order of the day declared that the government adhere to the doctrine of the separation of powers and the non-interference of the chamber with judicial functions of the council of state. Priority was refused to this motion by a vote of 263 to 241.

When the result of the vote was announced the ministers left the chamber and proceeded to the palace of the Elysee, where they submitted their resignations to President Casimir-Perier. After the departure of the ministers, the house unanimously adopted a motion by M. Charles Krantz, Liberal Republican, who was commissioned general of the French section of the Chicago exposition, reserving the rights of the state in regard to the railways guarantee. The house then adjourned.

Dead bodies, when taken as cargo on a ship, are always described as either statutory or natural history specimens, owing chiefly to the superstition of sailors.

Steamship Arrives.

New York-Faulk, from Genoa; Mohawk, from London; Tauris, from Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; warmer; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE MONDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M.	.....	17	3 P. M.	.....	25
9 A. M.	.....	17	5 P. M.	.....	26
11 A. M.	.....			